

The Weekly Museum.

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[NUMBER 345.]

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THE STORY OF

BHAZAD THE IMPATIENT.

BHAZAD was a prince adorned with every personal accomplishment. His beauty was celebrated by the poets, and became proverbial among the nations of the empire. He was the delight of every circle, and his society was eagerly courted by all. His beauty was, one day, the subject of a conversation which he overheard, unobserved. After it had been highly praised, a person who had been hitherto silent, remarked: "Prince B hazad is, no doubt, one of the handsomest men in the world. But I know a woman who excels all her own sex in beauty much more than he does ours."

At hearing this remarks, prince B hazad's curiosity was much more piqued than his pride. He addressed himself secretly to the person who uttered it: "Might one know," said he, "the name of the beauty whom you praise so highly?" "Prince," replied the man, "she is daughter to one of the principal vassals of the Syrian throne; and if every eye is enchanted with the charms of her person, she possesses still superior accomplishments in the qualities of her heart and understanding." These few words made a powerful impression on B hazad's heart. He could think of nothing but the beauty he had heard to highly extolled, and all his desire was to conquer her heart. The flame by which he was consumed soon impaired his health; he became melancholy and avoided company. The king, his father, was surprised at the change; he enquired, and learned the cause.

B hazad, after avowing his passion, was gently reproached by his father Cyrus, for the reserve he had maintained. "Why," said he, "did you conceal the state of your heart from me? Know you not that I have full authority over the prince whose daughter you desire to espouse? Is it at all doubtful whether he will do himself the honour of accepting our alliance? Cyrus sent immediately to the father of the young beauty, to ask her for his son. The dowry was soon agreed upon, and was valued at three hundred thousand pieces of gold; but the father of the lady required the celebration of the marriage to be delayed for nine months.

"Nine months without seeing the object of his wishes!" said the impatient B hazad to himself; "nine months without possessing her! I can never endure it." He instantly formed a project for obtaining immediate access to the lady of his heart. He mounted the best horse in his stables, furnished himself with some necessary provisions, as well as with a bow lance, and a scymetar, and set out without farther delay. He had not proceeded far from the capital of Syria, when he saw him-

self attacked by a band of robbers. Awed, however, by the firmness of his countenance, and his martial air, they, instead of attempting to murder after robbing him, as was their usual practice, made him a proposal of a very different sort, and offered him his life on the condition of his associating himself with them. By the loss of life, B hazad would lose the enjoyments of love; and yet the profession of a robber was extremely repugnant to his character. He concluded himself, therefore, that it would be most proper to make the robbers acquainted with his condition, his views, and the fatal delay of nine months, which he had no patience to endure. Upon his making his avowal, the captain of the robbers replied, "we will abridge this tedious interval; we know the castle in which the object of your passion lives, and the force which defend it. March you at our head; we will attack it, and you shall find no obstacle to resist our assault. All that we ask of you for this important service is, to enjoy your protection in future, and to be allowed an interval of a few days to prepare for the enterprise.

B hazad, in the impatience, imagined himself already in possession of his happiness. All means seemed just that could serve the interests of his passion, and he saw no occasion for delicacy in his choice. Wherefore without farther deliberation, he continued his journey at the head of the robbers.

They soon met a numerous caravan. The robbers, prompted by their natural propensity to plunder, made a disorderly attack upon it, but were repulsed with the loss of several men killed, and a good number taken prisoners. Among the latter was B hazad. He was conducted to the capital of the country to which the caravan was journeying. The commander of the caravan, after relating the adventure, presented B hazad to the king: "This, sir, is a young man who seems to be distinguished from the rest; we beg your majesty to dispose of him at your royal pleasure." The mien of the captive attracted the particular attention of the monarch. "Who are you, young man?" asked the prince. "You have not the appearance of having been born for the abandoned mode of life in which you have been engaged. How did you fall into the hands of the caravan?" B hazad would not discover himself, lest he should disgrace his real name; "Sir," replied he, "let my exterior appearance impose upon your majesty; I am not, nor even was any other than a robber by profession."

"Your reply," said the king, "is your death-warrant." However, said he to himself, let me not act precipitately; it is just to

have some respect to his youth, and to the exterior qualities which distinguish him from the rest of his profession. If this young man be only a robber, he deserves punishment; but if he be some child of misfortune who seeks death to escape from the troubles of life, I should become an accomplice in his crime, if I did not stretch out my hand to save him from ruin. Thus spoke the prudent monarch to himself, and ordered B hazad into close confinement; till he should receive better information concerning his real character and condition.

In the mean time, Cyrus, after a fruitless search for his son through all his own dominions, sent circular letters for the same purpose to all the monarchs of Asia. One came to the sovereign into whose hands B hazad had fallen. From the description given of him, he was instantly satisfied that the young adventurer whom he detained in confinement, was no other than the well beloved son of the potent monarch of Syria. What reason had he now to be pleased with himself for the prudence with which he had delayed judging of him from appearances! He sent immediately to the prisoner, to ask his name. "My name is B hazad," answered the young man. "You are son to king Cyrus; but upon what motives have you been induced to conceal your birth? Had I not been slow to inflict punishment upon you, your silence must have cost you your life: and I should not have been distressed with remorse for treating you as a vile assassin. Sir," answered B hazad, after explaining the secret of his elopement from his father's court, finding myself thus taken among robbers, in whose crimes I had involuntarily shared, I preferred death to ignominy, that I might not dishonour the illustrious name I bear."

"Son," answered the sage monarch, "you have acted very imprudently. You were in love, and sure of enjoying the object of your desires within a few months. See to what an extremity you have been hurried by rash impatience! Instead of waiting calmly till you could become son-in-law to one of your father's noble vassals, you first abandoned the court of Syria without permission, then exposed yourself rashly to be murdered by the robbers, for the purpose of carrying off your betrothed wife by force of arms. Behold in what a series of crimes you have involved yourself! Repress this impetuosity of passion and calm your impatience. I shall take measures to hasten your union with the princess, whose hand you are so eager to obtain. But as every thing must be conducted in a way which may be suitable to your rank and condition, let us beware of acting with imprudent haste."

After this, the prince caused Blazad to be magnificently arrayed, lodged him in his palace, and admitted him to his table. He wrote to Cyrus that he might make himself easy as to the fate of his son; for that equipages were making ready in order that he might appear with becoming splendor at the court of the prince whose daughter he was to espouse. The impatient Blazad saw those preparations with pain. They seemed to retard the completion of his happiness. At last the order was given for his departure. A little army was sent to escort him. The least halt they made by the way seemed an age to the enamoured prince.

Couriers had been dispatched to the prince's father to give him notice of his son-in-law's approach. He and his daughter, she having her face covered with a veil, came to the entrance into the castle to receive him. A magnificent apartment was appropriated unto him, adjoining to that of his bride. Every thing had been previously settled between the two fathers. Yet three days, and the nine months were to expire. All preparations for the marriage were already made.

There was nothing but a thin wall between Blazad and his bride; and in the space of three days,—but that was a mount Ararat to him: the three days seemed an eternity. As he took care to have constant information of what was going on, he learned that she was at her toilette, and waited upon by female slaves; her face was unveiled; it would be charming to surprise and contemplate her in this situation. He examined every corner of his apartment, in hopes of finding some means to satisfy his impatience and curiosity; to his misfortune, he discovered a small grated window, and looked through it. A eunuch, who stood centinel at the post, soon observed his prying curiosity, and not knowing who he was, pushed the point of his scymitar against him. It pierced both his eyes at once; he shrieked with the pain; and all his servants hurried round him.

The wounded prince informed them of the cause of his misfortune, and of the motives which had prompted him to expose himself in such a situation. The unlucky consequence with which it had been attended now rendered him sensible of his fault! "It was my impatience," replied he sorrowfully. "I slighted the good advice of the king, my benefactor. Within three days I should have seen and possessed the dear object of my wishes. I could not have patience for so short an interval. My eyes that sought to anticipate the pleasure of seeing her, have been punished by the deprivation of sight."

ANECDOTES.

IN a case of sudden emergency, Lord Chatham wanted to consult the commander in chief and first Lord of the admiralty (Lord Ligonier and Lord Anson,) and being informed by the messenger that neither of them were at home, he ordered him to go, alternately, to a certain well known Bagnio, and to White's coffee-house, and "Do you hear," says he to the messenger, "take no excuses, but bring the first away in his night-cap, and the other with the cards in his hand."

AN officer of distinction, and of tried valour, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer; but returned the following answer: "I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to storm hell."

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

THE OLD BACHELOR.

IM weary of a single life,
I really wish I had a wife:
My years consume in care and pain,
And nature proves I've liv'd in vain.
I've staid so long thro' doubt and fear,
The girls now fly me like a deer;
And when I ask a pretty maid,
If she of wedlock is afraid,
Or Betsey, will you be my bride?
She laughs as if she'd split her side.
Good Lord! must I endure such scorn?
I wish I never had been born!
Or I had shun'd this deadly woe,
By wedding forty years ago.
But well they may revile at me,
I'm not the same I us'd to be;
My beard is long, my head is gray,
My eyes are sore, my teeth decay;
My shirt is dirty and much worn,
My coat is old, my small cloaths torn;
My shoes, alas! they have no soles;
My stockings have five hundred holes!
And all these woes and ills of life,
Are nothing but the want of wife,
Please God I live, and tarry here,
I'll have a wife before a year;
And she shall patch and mend my clothes,
And save my carcas from the crows:
I'll dress myself so neat and gay,
That I shall look as blithe as May:
Then go to York and try to find,
Some clever girl to please my mind
And then in wedlock we'll be join'd.
For there, 'tis said, are various kinds,
To suit the taste of different minds:
That some are meek and some are bold,
And some are young and some are old;
That some are witty and well bred,
And some are brown and some are red;
That some are handsome, some are gay,
And some again are but YEA, NAY;
That some can caper all night long,
And some can sing a pretty song;
That some are ruddy, some are wan,
And none object to have a man:
But none I hope of all these fair,
May ever scold, or brawl, or swear;
As I'm resolv'd, if fortune aids,
To marry one of these fair maids.
The lassies first shall grace the list,
As they're most anxious to be kiss'd;
And to succeed, I'll try each art,
That ever captur'd woman's heart.
I'll give these fair a loving squeeze,
For that's the surest way to please;
And if they're coy, and won't comply;
The widows next, I mean to try:
For they know more than to pretend
That pretty kissing, would offend;
Nor prove so wild when lovers woo,
Nor seem displeas'd as maidens do:
They're never foes to fond delay,
Nor fly, when cupid bids them stay—
But urg'd by nature's genial care,
They'll not refuse to court their share.
But should old iron-hearted fate
Refuse, because I'm out of date;
I'll try once more, since love upbraids,
And pay respect to good old maids;
For I'm determin'd to be free
From torment and celibacy:
A wife I'll have I firmly swear,
By all that's good and all that's fair—
If she's deform'd as e'er was woo'd
By mortal man this side the flood;
If she's reduc'd with age and care,
Or has no eyes, nor teeth, nor hair:

If she's derang'd in frame or mind,
Or deaf, or dumb, or lame, or blind;
Or lazy, squeamish, cross, or old,
Or proves a fool, a slut or scold—
But, one at least, I'd wish to wed
That's strong enough to get to bed,
Nor quite so rude when we fall out,
To make the broomstick fly about—
As I might rue the bitter day,
On which she promis'd to OBEY.
But should I unsuccessful prove,
In all the fond intrigues of love;
Should all despise me and my pelf—
I'll go, BE GAR and hang myself.

Dec 3.

TIM CRUSTY.

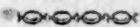


FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

WHEN we canvass the page of religious history, we find recorded a catalogue of memorable events, which happened in those early ages of the world, when events of every important description were (we are informed) faithfully registered. If we turn our attention to the great republic of letters, and investigate the productions of authors, who wrote in those days of infant convulsions, we cannot collect a single work of sufficient authority to convict us that the fabrick of religion, was, to borrow the language of a late ingenious writer, reared on a system of mythology. When we consider the vast variety of prediction, contained in that inimitable compilation of future consequences, and the astonishing revelation of a Messiah, must create in our bosoms, an alarming and wonderful conception, of the import, once of a christian's belief. I challenge the whole universal world to produce a character who made religion his government, that had not the appellation of an honest, humane and benevolent man. None but men that have grown familiar with every possible vice, will deal contempt against those angel sheets. Go infidel go, visit the bed of death and enquire what comfort the departing christian receives from religion in that awful and tremendous hour, ask the question railing infidel, and let the remainder of thy life be governed by the answer.

LITTLE WILLIAM,
Water-street.

New-York, Dec. 17, 1794.



A G E.

WHEN relative to years, is a term very seldom employed in love: for to talk of age to a young person is no part of praise. It is a cruel offence to a woman any thing advanced in years: and e'en a middle aged woman takes no delight in those chronological discussions.

It happens though sometimes (but very rarely indeed) that an ancient coquette will venture to pronounce the word AGE; but then it is only to make a particular merit of it to herself. "How can you like a person of my age?" This is far from meaning, "I am too old; I know it; and am persuaded I have not the charms to captivate a young man." What she would be at, is to tell you, "If I have not all the bloom of youth, neither have I its failings: mellow fruit is not so ill tasted." Upon which the cue of him who has his reasons for courting her, is to answer, "At your age! Madam; at your age, you are but too charming! Where, without flattery, shall one see a nobler air, a fresher complexion: and then so much fine sense!" with other impertinences in support of an evident fallacy.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 20.

A Gentleman of respectability, arrived from Boston, has favored us with the following important account, as told on the Boston Exchange.—That a vessel had arrived at Portland about the 9th inst. in 16 days from Martinique, the captain of which is a man of veracity, informed that on the day preceeding his departure he saw an army of TEN THOUSAND French Soldiers land: he does not inform of the number of ships. He contradicts the account of the arrival of British ships at Martinique, but that two British line of battle-ships and three frigates, were spoken going into Barbadoes.

The prize brig Factor, taken near Bermuda, mounts 16 guns, bound from Demarara to Amsterdam, loaded with sugar, coffee, and cotton, arrived here yesterday, taken by the privateer ship Citoyen Marfeilles.

The following intelligence is communicated by a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Hiram, from Charleston, arrived yesterday:—

Spoke on the 12th December, with the brig Minerva, 60 days from Rochell—informing, that the French had had two severe engagements; had taken Bois-le-Duc, Cologne, on the Rhine, and other strong places; and had put to death 3000 French emigrants.

Last Sunday morning a negro woman was found in the Old-Slip, by examination of whose body by the jury it appeared, that she had been BEATEN TO DEATH, and probably deposited there to conceal the guilt.

Capt. Lewis, in 13 days from Bermuda, saw on Thursday last, off the Capes of Virginia, 15 sail of men of war, standing for the Chesapeake, some of which appeared to be large vessels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

Two sailors who formerly belonged to the ship Ellinore, Captain Offgard, of Copenhagen, have arrived here on Wednesday last, in the Danish ship Peter Holter, Captain Dodds, 55 days from Cadiz.—They inform that the Ellinore mounted 26 guns, and had on board about 160 men; that she sailed from Calcutta some time in summer last, bound for Copenhagen, with a very valuable cargo, consisting of silks, chintz, cotton, sugar, pepper, rum, &c.

They also inform that about the 6th of Oct. last, within 48 hours sailing of Lisbon, at 8 o'clock in the morning they discovered fire in the ship's hold, which they could not extinguish—that shortly after in a fit of despair, the Captain, officers, and part of the crew, including 25 in number, deserted the ship, and that they afterwards during the remaining part of the day kept at a distance from her, in the long boat until the evening of the same, at which time she was seen in a flame of fire. Next morning they were picked up by an English ship, from Liverpool, which carried them safe into Cadiz.

They are sorry to add, that they believe the greater part, if not all, of the rest of the crew left on board, have fallen victims to the flames.

Dec. 18.—Capt. Morey of the ship Dispatch, 57 days from L'Orient, informs, that between 60 and 70 sail of the homeward bound West-India fleet, were taken and carried into different ports in France—to wit, 38 sail into Brest, and 18 sail were sent into L'Orient, about the 1st of October. About 11 days ago, off Nantucket, Capt. Morey fell in with part of Admiral Murray's Squadron, viz. the Africa, and the Argonaut, which detained him about 8 hours, and took out all his crew, and carried him eastward 10 leagues—they afterwards released the ship, and restored the crew.

STOCKBRIDGE, Dec. 9.

A treaty is concluded between the United States and the Indians of the Six Nations.—A gentleman who left the place of treaty since the conclusion, has favored us with a copy of the principal articles of it: viz.

The United States relinquish all claim to the lands known by the Oneida, Onondago and Cayuga reservations, and a tract of country bounded as follows—beginning at the North-West corner of a tract of land sold by the Six Nations to Phelps and Gorham; thence westwardly along the south shore of Lake Ontario, to Johnson's landing place; thence southwardly up a creek which empties into the Sud lake at that place; to the main fork; thence a straight line to the main fork of Stedman's creek, which empties into Niagara river, above fort Slusher; thence down said creek to said river; thence along said river to the south shore of Lake Erie, to the north-east corner of a tract of land sold by the United States to the State of Pennsylvania; thence along the eastern boundary of said tract, south to the north line of Pennsylvania; thence east to the south west corner of Phelps and Gorham's tract; thence northwardly along the western boundary of Phelps and Gorham's tract to the place of beginning.

The United States agree to pay the Six Nations an annuity forever of 4,500 dollars, and to deliver to them at this treaty 10,000 dollars worth of goods.

In consideration of which, the Six Nations relinquish their claims to all other lands, (within the United States) to the United States, and also grant the privilege of a waggon road from fort Slusher to Lake Erie, and the privilege of landing boats or vessels in any of the creeks or harbours within their country.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Wednesday last arrived the schooner Ariel, 15 days from Maraguan, where she left six or eight American vessels, selling their cargoes slowly—some for less than the prime cost. Flour 5 and 6 dollars per barrel—Coffee 17 fous and upwards per pound, and very scarce. Before he sailed, the Capt. visited Petit Guave where he saw two or three vessels belonging to this port; among which was the schooner Shepherdess, Captain Tenant—two or three of whose hands were laid up.

Off Gonaives, was boarded by an officer of a British frigate and the lieutenant of a sloop of war, lying off Cape Nichola-Mole, who hailed him very politely, but informed him that thereafter, they should capture every American vessel which they knew to be bound to a French port.

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL

Of the Mechanic Society, to be held on Wednesday the 7th of January next.

THE Members are informed that the Stewards are now ready to deliver Tickets, and they request all those that wish to dine with the Society, will procure them on or before Monday the 5th of January, from either of the under-mentioned Stewards, so as to enable them to make their final arrangement with Mr. Hyde, (at the Tontine Coffee-House, where the Society will dine) three days previous notice being necessary for this purpose.

William G. Miller, Daniel Van Antwerp,
Henry Mitchell, Joel Post,
Cornelius Crygier, Gardiner Baker.
Thomas Timpson,
N. B. Dinner will be on the table at 3 o'clock.
New-York, Dec. 20, 1794.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Mr. MOSES PINGREY, to Miss CATHARINE OGILVIE—both of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Beach, Capt. DODGE, of the ship Aftrea, to Miss FRANCES COSTIGEN, daughter of Mr. Lewis Costigen, of this city.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Wall, JOHN HICKS, Esq. to Miss BETSEY HICKS,—both of Brooklyn, (L. I.)

DIED

Of a paretic shock, on the 27th ult. at his seat in Steuben-Ville, Baron FREDERICK DE STEUBEN, Major General in the late army of the United States.

T H E A T R E.

BY THE OLD AMERICAN COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, December 20,

Will be presented, a COMEDY, called,

Such Things Are.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, reduced into two Acts, called, The

BUSY BODY.

Places in the Boxes may be had of Mr Faulkner at the Box-Office from Ten to Twelve, A. M. and on the Days of Performance from Three to Five P. M. where also Tickets may be had, and at Mr. Gaine's Book-Store, Pearl-Street. The Doors will be opened a Quarter after Five, and the Curtain drawn up precisely a Quarter after six o'clock. VIVAT REPUBLICA.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

P. PARISEN, respectfully informs the public, that he continues to take the most correct likenesses in Miniature, and executes all kinds of devices in hair, agreeable to any fancy, in the most elegant stile; he has a machine for taking perfect profile likenesses in black shades, which only requires one moments sitting, and finishes them at the moderate price of one dollar each; gold bracelets, lockets, &c. for Miniatures to be had on the lowest terms, at No. 15, William-street, opposite Slotc-lane, where specimens of his performance may be seen, or at Mr. Cary Dunn's, goldsmith, corner of Maiden-lane and Liberty-street.

December 20. 45 tf.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office,
A large Assortment of Elegant

Christmas Pieces,

Coloured and plain.

Books of Landscapes, &c. to draw after.

Also, A great Variety of

CHEAP PICTURES,

Beautifully Coloured, &c.

And a very general Assortment of

Holiday Presents,

For Children.

Hutchins' Improved

A L M A N A C K,

For 1795,

By the Groce, Dozen or Single.

The Gentleman's

Political Pocket Almanack,

For 1795.

By CHARLES SMITH

Court of Apollo.

ON WINTER.

THE husbandman contented smokes,
Drinks cyder, reads the news,
And cracks his nuts, and cracks his jokes,
Himself and friends 'amuse.

And thus would I my evenings pass,
Amidst my social friends;
With some sweet sentimental lass,
For ah! too soon time ends!

UNITED STATES LOTTERY, For the improvement of the City of WASHINGTON.

WILL commence drawing in a very few weeks: Tickets may be had by applying at D. DUNHAM'S Store, No. 26, Moore-Street, near the Elizabeth-Town Ferry, New-York; where Tickets in the last and present Lottery will be carefully examined and Prizes paid.

N. B. Specie given for Jersey Money. 41 1y

C A S T E L L I, Italian Stay Maker.

No. 134, Broad-Way, opposite the City Tavern, RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French corset, English stays, silk turn stays, suckling stays, riding stays in the most elegant and newest fashions.

N. B. He has a neat assortment of stays ready made, and ladies may be served in less than ten minutes. He has also received by the last vessels from London, an elegant assortment of goods suitable to his business. Nov. 22. 41—tf

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-Street, where bakers, grocers and others may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 1y.

May 22, 1794. WILLIAM CARGILL.
N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted to the above Business.

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 101, Pearl (formerly Great-Dock) Street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.—Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 1y.

P R I N T E R S I N K.

MANUFACTURED and Sold by Jacob M. Fee, No. 1, Magazine-Street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. tf.

TWO APPRENTICES

WANTING to the Book Binding Business—Enquire at No. 75, John-Street.

WHEREAS John Christopher Ehninger of the city of New-York, distiller, for the securing the payment of two hundred and thirty-three pounds sixteen shillings, current money of New-York, with lawful interest for the same, on or before the thirtieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation, bearing date the thirtieth of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight; and executed by the said John Christopher Ehninger, unto Jacob Watton, of the said city, merchant; did by Indenture, bearing even date with the said Bond; Mortgage to the said Jacob Watton, in fee all that certain lot or parcel of ground situate, lying and being in the outward of the city of New-York, near the fresh water; and known and distinguished in a certain map or chart thereof, made by Evert Banker, jun. among other lots, by the number one hundred and seventeen, bounded northerly by in front by Cross-Street, southerly in the rear by lot one hundred and twelve, late of John Kingston, easterly by lots numbered from one hundred and six to one hundred and eleven, late of Michael Hufnagle; and westerly by lot number one hundred and eighteen, belonging to the said John Christopher Ehninger, containing in front and rear twenty five feet, and in length on each side, one hundred and fifty feet; together with all and singular the buildings, edifices, easements, rights, members, advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said premises belonging or any wife appertaining.

AND whereas the said John Christopher Ehninger, and Catherine his wife, for securing the payment of two hundred and forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and three pence, current money of New-York with lawful interest, according to the condition of a certain Bond or Obligation, bearing date the 31st day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine; and executed by the said John Christopher Ehninger, unto the said Jacob Watton, of the said city, merchant; did by Indenture, bearing date the said thirty-first day of October, in the year aforesaid; Mortgage to the said Jacob Watton, in fee, all that certain dwelling house and two lots or parcels of ground, situate, lying and being in the out ward of the city of New-York, near the fresh water; bounded easterly by ground late of Michael Hufnagle, southerly by ground late of John Kingston, westerly by lot number 119, late belonging to the said John Kingston, and northerly by Cross-Street, containing in breadth in front and rear 50 feet, and in length on each side 150 feet; together with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances to the same belonging or any wife appertaining.

AND, whereas the said John Christopher Ehninger and Catherine his wife, for securing the payment of One Hundred and fifty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence of like money with lawful interest according to the condition of a certain bond or obligation bearing date the ninth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-One, and executed by the said John Christopher Ehninger unto Oliver Hull and John Hull, of the said city, Druggists, did by Indenture, bearing date the ninth day of December, in the year aforesaid, mortgage to the said Oliver Hull and John Hull, the same dwelling house and two Lots of ground, herein before mentioned and described. And whereas the said Oliver Hull and John Hull, in, and by a certain Instrument in writing indorse on the said last mentioned mortgage, did, for the consideration therein mentioned, bargain, sell,

assign, and set over the said last mentioned bond and mortgage unto the said Jacob Watton. And whereas in and by the said three Indentures, it was covenanted and agreed that in case default should be made in the payment of the said sums of money, in the conditions of the said three bonds mentioned, then it should, and might be lawful to, and for the said Jacob Watton and the said Oliver Hull and John Hull their Heirs and assigns at any time thereafter to sell the said premises at public sale, agreeable to a Law of the state of New-York, and out of the said money arising from such sale to retain the said three sums of money with the interest, together with the costs and charges of such sale, rendering the overplus, if any to the said John Christopher Ehninger, his Heirs, Executors, or administrators, which sale should for ever thereafter be a perpetual bar in law or equity against the said John Christopher Ehninger, his heirs and assigns; and all persons claiming under him of all equity, of all redemption of, in and to the said premises. AND Whereas the said three sums of money, and the interest thereof are now due, and owing to the said Jacob Watton. This is therefore to give Notice to the said John Christopher Ehninger, and Catharine his wife; and all other persons concerned, that unless the said sums of money, together with the interest due thereon as aforesaid, are paid, discharged, and satisfied on or before the 19th day of June next ensuing the date hereof. All and singular the Mortgaged premises aforesaid, will be sold at Public Vendue at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the city of New-York, on the said 19th day of June next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to the the covenants and agreements in the said Indentures of Mortgages contained, and the directions of the statute in such cases made and provided. Dated the 13th of December, 1794. 44. 6m.

N O T I C E.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the state of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the County of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled, "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors;" passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786, He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the County of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this Public Notice of such seizure all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens-County, March 22, 1794. 1y.

G E O R G E Y O U L E,

PLUMBER AND PEWTERER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of haufe leads and scuppers, head and mid-slip pumps, lining of cisterns, gutters, &c. He also makes pewter distil worms, suitable for stills from 10 to 3000 gallons; likewise manufactures spoons and candle moulds of every size, where the public may be supplied in any quantity, and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York.

Dec. 13.

44—6w